*LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1911.*

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# Notes.

## GEORGE I. STATUE IN LEICESTER SQUARE: CANONS, NEAR EDGWARE.

(See 11 S. ii. 7, 50, 98, 135, 199; iii. 152.)

AT the second reference I wrote that Mr. H. B. Wheatley in 'London Past and Present,' 1891, states that the statue of George I. formerly in Leicester Square was uncovered with some ceremony 19 November, 1748. Then I quoted John Hollingshead as saying in 'The Story of Leicester Square,' 1892, that it could not have been erected in 1748, as a print of the square dated 1751 shows a Dutch-looking tree in the middle. (Hollingshead adds, "Perhaps the print is wrongly dated.")

I further gave an extract from Peter Cunningham's 'Handbook to London,' new edition, 1851, in which he says:—

"I have a proof of the view in Leicester Square in the 1754 ed. of Stow, *without* the statue in the centre. The print in the book contains the statue: it was therefore in all likelihood erected about 1754."

I wrote that possibly Mr. Wheatley had good reason for giving 1748 as the date.

At 5 S. iv. 138 is an abbreviation of a paragraph in *The Gentleman's Magazine* which confirms Mr. Wheatley's statement. The whole paragraph is worth reproduction:

November 1748 Saturday 19

Being the birth day of the Princess of Wales, was a very splendid appearance of nobility and gentry at Leicester-House, when his Royal Highness observing some of his lords to wear French stuffs, immediately ordered the D. of Chandos, his groom of the stole, to acquaint them, and all his servants in general, that after that day he should be greatly displeased to see them appear in any French manufactures; the same notice was given to the ladies.—The fine statue of K. George I. in Leicester-square, was uncovered on the above occasion. — *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xviii. 1748, p. 521.

The Duke of Chandos here spoken of was Henry, second Duke. It is interesting to note that he was present at the uncovering of the statue, which had been erected by his father, the first Duke, at Canons. The story of how the second Duke bought his second wife is told at 4 S. vi. 179. The evidence is not convincing.

According to 'London: being an Accurate History,' &c., by David Hughson, LL.D. (=David Pugh, LL.D.; see *ante*, p. 70), vol. vi. pp. 418, 419, foot-note, the estate of Canons was sold by order of the Earl of Aylesbury, father-in-law of Henry, the second Duke of Chandos, and one of the trustees in whom it was vested.

"As no purchaser could be found for the house, that intended to reside in it, the materials of the building were sold by auction, in 1747, in separate lots, and produced, after deducting the expences of the sale, eleven thousand pounds. [It had cost £250,000—*ibid.*, p. 416, foot-note.] The marble staircase, in particular, was purchased by Philip earl of Chesterfield, for his house in May Fair [each step consisted of one piece, twenty-two feet long—*ibid.*, p. 417, foot-note]; the fine columns were bought for the portico of Wansted House. The magnificent chapel was pulled to pieces, and the painted window purchased by the parish of Great Malvern, in Worcestershire; the great iron gate is before Hampstead church; and the equestrian statue of George I., one of the numerous sculptures that adorned the grounds, is now [*i.e.* 1809] the ornament of Leicester Square."

Assuming that Hughson (Pugh) and *The Gentleman's Magazine* are correct, the statue

was sold at Canons in 1747, and uncovered in Leicester Square in 1748.

In the 'Dictionary of National Biography' I find, *s.v.* Brydges, James, first Duke of Chandos :—

"The statue of George I. helped, till 1873, to make Leicester Square hideous."

As far as I know, there is no evidence of this until after the removal of Wyld's Great Globe and the mutilation of the statue. Any one reading the extract who knew nothing about the state of Leicester Square forty years ago would believe that the statue was originally hideous.

Besides the references given above, there are some twenty-five to thirty in 'N. & Q.,' beginning with the First Series, ii. 211. They —or most of them—are to be found *s.v.* 'Leicester Square,' 'George I. statue in Leicester Square,' 'Leicester Square, statue of George I.,' 'Leicester Square, equestrian statue,' 'Leicester Square, Great Globe,' and 'Baron Grant.' Robert Pierpoint.

## CROMWELLIANA.

(See 11 S. iii. 341 ; iv. 3, 103.)

### V. Cromwell's Monument and its Fate.

The destruction of Cromwell's monument in Henry VII.'s Chapel at Westminster Abbey is an event described by modern writers as having taken place "at the Restoration." This is quite wrong: it was destroyed, at the end of May, 1659, by order of the restored Rump Parliament.

William Younger published his 'Brief View of the late Troubles' in August, 1660, stating that he first began this chronicle in the register book of his parish. After describing the downfall of Richard Cromwell and the restoration of the Rump in May, 1659, he continues :—

"And now all mouthes are open in an instant against the late protector Oliver, reproaching him as the worst of Tyrants and Usurpers, tearing his hearse or statue in pieces, defacing and pulling down his sumptuous monument that was, but a few weeks before at a most vast charge, set up in Westminster."

The "Calendar of the MSS. of the Marquis of Bath at Longleat," vol. ii., published in 1907, sets out a letter from T. Ross at Brussels on 4 June (*i.e.* 25 May, O.S.) to Col. Gervase Holles, in which the writer states that the Rump

"with all voted old Cromwell a tyrant, and caused his statue to be demolished in Westminster, and sent Dick (with a promise of £10,000 per annum) to grass in the country."

The licensed newsbooks having been restored by the Rump, *The Weekly Post*, No. 5, for 31 May–7 June, 1659, p. 37, gives the following account of what took place :—

"The stately and magnificent monument of the late lord protector, set up at the upper end of the chancel in the Abbey at Westminster, is taken down by order of the Council of State, and publick sale made of the Crown Scepter and other Royal ornaments after they were broken. The inscription set upon the wall is said to be this, 'Great in policy, but matchless in Tyranny.' It was put up by one of the Royall party, but pull'd down by one of the soldiery."

Finally, a pamphlet entitled 'Twenty-seven Queries relating to the general good of these nations. Which will neither please madmen nor displease rational men' (6 June, 1659) inquires :—

"Whether they that caused the great Engine set up in Henry the Seventh's Chappel to be taken down did not do better and more to the liking of all the good people of the Land than they that caused it to be set up ?"

The effigy was not destroyed, according to Winstanley's 'Worthies,' probably because it had been deposited in the wainscot press previously mentioned, and "saved from the mob."

### VI. A Fraudulent Version of Cromwell's Prayer printed by Carlyle.

On 9 June, 1659, according to Thomason —two or three weeks after the destruction of Cromwell's monument—the following pamphlet was published :—

"A collection of several passages concerning his late highnesse, Oliver Cromwell, in the time of his sickness. Wherein is related many of his expressions upon his deathbed. Together with his prayer within two or three dayes before his death. Written by one that was then Groom of his Bedchamber. Entered according to order. London. Printed for Robert Ibbitson, dwelling in Smithfield near Hosier Lane end, 1659."

Ibbitson entered this tract, under this title, in the Stationers' Register on 7 June—a fact which bears witness to the accuracy of Thomason's dates.

Robert Ibbitson was the publisher of the "newsbooks," "relations," and other writings of Henry Walker, the ironmonger, from March, 1648, to September, 1655, when Cromwell made Nedham sole journalist. The date of the commencement of Walker's arrangement with Ibbitson, a sort of partnership, is shown by Walker's statement in his *Perfect Occurrences*, No. 65, for 24–31 March, 1648 :—

"Reader! I have now contracted with Robert Ibbitson, from whom I have assurance satisfactory

for the well printing of the Occurrences as I collect them for this present year 1648. And do, therefore, commit it to his care. And I doe protest against any other that shall be published not to be collected by me. Luke Harruney, Cleric. [*sic*]."

After this, with the exception of a few tracts by Walker's friends, Ibbitson then *published* Walker's work only; all of which, of course, was carried by the "Mercury women" in their baskets, and retailed by them with the newsbooks; for Ibbitson was a *printer* only, kept no bookshop, and had no publishing business, as such. When, therefore, licensed newsbooks were abolished in 1655, and Walker ceased to write, Ibbitson ceased to publish. These statements can easily be verified by an inspection of the documents credited to Ibbitson in the 'Catalogue of the Thomason Tracts.' Their internal evidence, together with the advertisements in Walker's newsbooks, supplies ample proof of the facts.

When the Rump restored the freedom of the press in May, 1659, Walker, as Cromwell's old journalist, was not permitted to publish a newsbook again; and Nedham, Cromwell's official journalist, was removed from his post, and the Anabaptist John Canne installed by Parliament in his stead. Henry Walker, therefore, was the author of this pamphlet, the first published by Ibbitson since 1655, and he wrote it, partly in defence of Cromwell, partly in defence of himself and his friends. Not only did Walker attack the Rump in it (on p. 21), by writing:—

"Oh that Instruments fit, faithful and fearing God, should ever be discountenanced and disused, whom God hath hitherto owned and honoured. And carnal men, enemies to God's work, by fair pretences like Tobia and Sanballat creep in into their room. Our leaf will quickly wither; yea, there will be a withering every way upon these nations," &c.;

but he also attacked his old enemies the Quakers upon p. 16. (For an account of his pamphlet war with the Quakers, misdescribed by S. R. Gardiner, see the present writer's article on 'George Fox and Walker the Ironmonger,' in *The Friends' Quarterly Examiner* for October, 1910.)

In the reference in the pamphlet to Cromwell's son Robert (who died at Felsted in 1630 at the age of 9) the strokes show that Walker shared the popular idea that the Robert Cromwell executed at Tyburn in 1632 was this son:—

"This Scripture did once save my life when my eldest son ---- died, which went as a dagger to my heart, indeed it did."

Hardly a passage in the tract will bear analysis. It should be compared with Walker's 'Serious Observations lately made touching his Majesty' in order to see the same texts applied to Charles II. as he applied to Cromwell.

Lingard was the first historian to quote this terribly impious panegyric; and, noticing that one Underwood is mentioned in the Thurloe State Papers as Cromwell's groom of the chamber, he attributed it to Underwood. Carlyle, observing that Fox the Quaker said that Charles Hervey was groom of the chamber, assigned it to the "pious Hervey" without any other justification. Was Walker "then" a groom of Cromwell's bedchamber? Very probably he was; for on 23 June, 1658, John Storer was appointed to Walker's church of "Martin's Vintery" (George Hennessy, 'Novum Repertorium,' &c., p. 467). Evidently, Walker had been a failure at St. Martin's Vintry, as in his other cures, and Cromwell must have made provision for one of his favourite preachers.

The "prayer" is the most untruthful part of the tract. Carlyle states that it is found in "many old Notebooks." It is *not*; nor did people in the seventeenth century use notebooks as a rule. The placing of its date "two or three days" before Cromwell's death, and therefore in the height of a great storm (in which, the wits of the day said, the devil came for Cromwell—this is why Walker antedated the prayer); its length ("something is here omitted," adds Walker); its carefully chosen phrases, unlike the utterances of a dying man, and unbroken train of thought, render it astonishing that so many distinguished writers should have accepted it.

The following interpolation in the prayer is clearly false:—

"I may, I will come to Thee for Thy people. Thou hast made me (though very unworthy) a mean instrument to do them some good and Thee service."

The genesis of this is shown by the following quotations:—

"Whether or no Peter Sterry, the Court confessor, when he preach'd in the chapel the very next day after his highness died and uttered in that his sermon there words; either these, or to this effect, viz. 'As certainly as I hold the word of God in my left hand so certainly is his late highnesse now at the right hand of God interceding for the iniquities of this sinful nation,' did not commit an high and most horrid piece of blasphemy? And then, whether he does not very well deserve to be a fellow-feeler of James Naylor's sentence and to be as coarsely used as he, who yet continues at his expiatory task of pounding

hemp in the House of Correction."—'Eighteen New Court Queries,' 26 May, 1659.

"Mr. Sterry in the chapel after his [Cromwell's] death [said] 'O Lord, Thy late servant here is now at Thy right hand interceding for the sins of England.'"—Robert Baillie's 'Letters and Journals,' ii. 429—a letter dated 31 January, 1661.

Burnet, in his 'History of his own Times,' i. 141, adds that

"Sterry, praying for Richard, used these indecent words, next to blasphemy, 'Make him the brightness of the father's glory and the express image of his person.'"

A second interpolation,

"Pardon such as desire to trample upon the dust of a poor worm; for they are Thy people too,"

refers to the destruction of the monument by the Rump.

The order books of the Council of State are lost, but the index entry on 28 July, "Mr. Walker to have liberty," shows that Walker was imprisoned until that date for his attack on the Rump (Calendar of State Papers, Domestic).

Finally, Walker's enemy John Crouch, in *Mercurius Democritus* No. 7, for 7–14 June, 1659, has a scurrilous attack upon Walker in his pamphlet, which begins:—

"A paper soul'd piece of mortality [Walker] living in ——Row, not far from Sacrilege Alley, making more haste than good SPEED, was shot in the brain by Captain Quart" (Butler).

Then follows a long description of Walker, as Cromwell, lying in state, too abominable for citation.

Some copies of Walker's pamphlet have a portrait of Cromwell prefixed, with the different title, 'An account of the last houres of the late renowned Oliver.... Drawn up and published by one who was an Eye and Ear witness of the most part of it'; but the catch-letters, catch-words, and printer's faults in them prove them to be part of the same edition.

In the life of Cromwell called 'The Perfect Politician,' a pamphlet published in February, 1660, by the booksellers Roybould and Fletcher (when Monck declared for a free Parliament), Walker's "prayer" is repeated with slight verbal alterations. The writer of this tract signed his initials, "I. S.," to the preface, and may have been the Speed alluded to in Crouch's attack upon Walker. That Walker had collaborators in his numerous literary frauds is evident, and Speed may have helped him in this last one; but I believe this to be the sole known seventeenth-century copy of Walker's "prayer."

J. B. WILLIAMS.

*(To be concluded.)*

The instructive articles of MR. J. B. WILLIAMS remind me that from 1850 up to the present time there is hardly a volume of 'N. & Q.' which in some way or other does not treat of matters relating to Oliver Cromwell or his family.

At 6 S. ii. 109 reference is made to the second edition of 'The Perfect Politician,' &c. Beside me lies the third edition, printed at "The Three Bibles," in St. Paul's Churchyard, in 1681. In this we have, to a large extent, what Sir Richard Baker wrote in his 'Chronicles of the Kings of England' (1674, pp. 651, 658). With respect to the burial, after particulars regarding the placing, dress, &c. of "the Effigies," he states: "The corps had been privately inhumed many days before the solemnity, in Henry the Seventh's Chapel."

MR. WILLIAMS's conclusion that the body was never exposed to public view is, so far as my reading goes, unquestionably correct.

ALFRED CHAS. JONAS.

## EPITAPHIANA.

MANCHESTER: ST. ANN'S CHURCHYARD.—Many years ago, before the extension of the street and passage, I copied a full commemorative slab of the noted John Shaw at St. Ann's Churchyard, Manchester, near his old residence and business, which may be worth preservation in 'N. & Q.':—

Here lyeth the Body of John Shaw who died Jany 26th 1796 Aged 80 years; Ann his wife buried the 27th of March 1752 Aged 34 William Son of John Shaw buried Janry the 11th 1739; also Elizabeth his Daughter burd Novbr the 11th & Mary his Daur buried Decbr the 23d 1748; Ann his Daughter burd Octr 29th 1750; Sarah his Daughter buried Aprl the 15th 1756; John his Son buried Janry the 23d 1763; James his Son buried Dec the 14th 1771; Also Sarah Daur of James Shaw who died 19th Sepr 1773 Aged 2 years.

The following inscription is from a slab next to the above. The people may have been related to the above John Shaw, of Smithy Door:—

Here lyeth ye Body of Bernard Shaw buried Aprl the 12th 1763 Aged 76; Sarah his Wife burd Febry ye 13th 174[illegible]; Sarah Daughter of Bernard Shaw, burd Janry ye 4th 1737/8; Also Mary his Daughter burd Novbr 6th 1738; Also Thomas Shaw died Septr 2nd 1808 Aged 78 years.

Another noted vault-slab reads thus:—

Here lie interred the Remains (which through Mortality are at present Corrupt but which shall one day most surely be raised against [*sic*] to Immortality and put on Incorruption) of Thomas Deacon the greatest of Sinners and the most unworthy of primitive Bishops who died the 16th February 1753 in the 56th year of his Age.

And of Sarah his Wife who died July 4th 1745 in the 45th of her Age.

The Lord grant unto the Faithful here under lying that they may find mercy of the Lord in that day.—[2] Tim: 1: 18.

And of Richard Redemptus their Son who died 4th day of June 1737 aged 4 weeks.

And of Elizabeth Eusebias their Daughter who died 23rd of August 175[illegible], Aged 10 years and a half.

Also of Edward Erastus Deacon M:D: who departed this Life 13th day of March 1813 Aged 72 years.

And of Elizabeth his Wife who departed this Life 21st day of January 1812 Aged 66 years.

Here is another slab near Mr. Shaw's, representing early Manchester tobacconists :

Here resteth the Body of William Worrall of Manchestr Tobacconist who was buried April ye 3d 1749 in ye 49th year of his Age. Also Lydia his wife (& after Wife to Saml Barrow) burd Febry the 23d 1772 Aged 70 yrs Also Samuel Barrow of Manch Tobacconist who was buried Janry the 27th 1756 Aged 42—

RB
WW Tobnist

FREDERICK LAWRENCE TAVARÉ.
Manchester.

CHESTER CATHEDRAL.—On a tablet in the south transept of Chester Cathedral is the following :—

Sacred to the memory of John Paul, late of the White Lion in this City, who departed this life July 10th, 1805, aged 56. He was a sincere friend and an honest Man. And in his line of Business few superior.

W. B. H.

AMERICAN SCURRILOUS EPITAPHS.—By this term I mean epitaphs imputing blame. Here are two instances: one from *The Boston Traveller*, the other from *The Sussex (N.J.) Register*. The first is from Milford, New Hampshire :—

Caroline H., wife of Calvin Cutter, M.D., Murdered by the Baptist Ministry of the Baptist Churches, as follows, Sept. 28th, 1838, æt. 33. She was accused of lying in Church Meeting, by the Rev. D. D. Pratt & Deac. Albert Adams—was condemned by the church unheard. She was reduced to poverty by Deac. William Wallace. When an ex parte council was asked of the Milford Baptist Church, by the advice of their Committee, George Raymond, Calvin Averill, & Andrew Hutchinson—they voted not to receive any communication upon the subject. The Rev. Mark Carpenter said he thought as the good old Deac. Pearson said "we have got Cutter down and it is best to keep him [no r?] down." The intentional and malicious destruction of her character and happiness as above described destroyed her life. Her last words upon the subject were, "Tell the truth and the iniquity will come out."

The second is from a burying-ground near Morristown, N.J. :—

In memory of Charles H. Salmon, who was born September 10th, 1858. He grew, waxed strong, and developed into a noble son and loving brother. He came to his death on the 12th of October, 1884, by the hand of a careless drug clerk and two excited doctors, at 12 o'clock at night in Kansas City.

RICHARD H. THORNTON.
36, Upper Bedford Place, W.C.

SOMERBY, LINCOLNSHIRE.—On the south wall of Somerby Church, near Grantham, is the following, copied by me in July :—

Here lyeth the body of Mrs Iane
Brownlowe eldest davghter
of Sr Richard Brownlowe
Baronet and of his wife Dame
Elizabeth davghter to Iohn
Freeke Esq of yorn Cortney
in the Covnty of Dorset
She deceased the 16 yeare of
her l fe the 1 of Iune 1670
She was of a solid serious
temper of a competent statvre
And a fayre compleaciton whose
Sovle now is perfectly butyfyed
With the frivtion [*sic*] of God in
Glory and whose body in His
Dew time he will rais to
The injoyment of the same.

On a small slab beneath the above is

EPITAPH.

Here lyes a virgin whose clear conscience may
Compar'd with whitest vellom trvly say
The spot lyes there who clens'd me wrott His name
So firm vpon me I am still the same
His whilst I liv'd He own'd me still I'm His
Preserv'd by Him till I enjoy trve blis.

J. FOSTER, D.C.L.
Tathwell Vicarage, Louth, Lincs.

WATCHMAKER'S EPITAPH AT LYDFORD.—The following epitaph to the memory of a local watchmaker may be seen above his grave close to the porch of St. Pedrock's Church, Lydford, Devon :—

Here lies in horizontal position the outside case of George Routleigh, Watchmaker, whose abilities in that line were an honour to his profession : integrity was his mainspring, and prudence the regulator of all the actions of his life : humane, generous, and liberal, his hand never stopped till he had relieved distress : so nicely regulated were all his movements that he never went wrong, except when set a-going by people who did not know his key : even then he was easily set right again ! He had the art of disposing his time so well that the hours glided away in one continued round of pleasure and delight, till an unlucky moment put a period to his existence ! He departed this Life, November 14, 1802, aged 57 : wound up in hopes of being taken in hand by his Maker, and being thoroughly cleaned and repaired, and again set going in the world to come.

ALAN STEWART.

'INTERLUDIUM DE CLERICO ET PUELLA.'—One of the three characters in this fragmentary dialogue—which, notwithstanding its Latin title, is written in English of about the beginning of the fourteenth century—is called Mome Helwis or Elwis. This name gives trouble to the most recent editor of the text, W. Heuser, *Anglia*, xxx. (1907), p. 306 ff. "Mome" means "aunt." Instances of the word in this sense will be found in the 'New English Dictionary,' *s.v.* 'Mome.' In his efforts to explain the proper name however, Mr. Heuser appears to go un' warrantably far afield. He writes (p. 319):

"So ergibt sich eine merkwürdige spur für den rätselhaften namen '(H)elwys,' den die kupplerin in dem interludium trägt, in dem familiennamen Helwys, auch geschrieben Elwes, Elwaies, &c., der im 16. jahrhundert im osten Englands nachweisbar ist. Das 'Dictionary of National Biography' erwähnt einen Sir Gervase Helwys, sohn des John Helwys (starb 1581) of Worlaby in Lincolnshire, vielleicht eine zufällige, aber immerhin merkwürdige übereinstimmung mit dem für das interludium nachgewiesenen ursprungsgebiet."

Is not all this super-subtle in the highest degree? Common sense would seem to make it clear that Helwys or Elwys is merely a Middle English spelling of the Christian name Eloise (Héloïse). In the only passage of Chaucer where the name is used, according to Prof. Skeat's index ('Wife of Bath's Prologue,' l. 677), it appears in the very similar form of Helowys.

C. F. TUCKER BROOKE.

New Haven, Conn.

FITZGERALD ANECDOTE: TWO VERSIONS.—In *T. P.'s Magazine* for the current month is a paper by Mr. Morley Adams entitled 'Some New FitzGerald Stories.' One of these stories relates how FitzGerald, travelling from Woodbridge to London with his "handyman," found it raining hard on arrival, and, not having brought his umbrella with him, sent his man back to Woodbridge for it, while he himself stayed in the waiting-room until his servant's return. There is a primâ facie improbability about this story, as FitzGerald, though enjoying a modest competence, was scarcely the man to travel about with a servant, nor would he, I think, have incurred the expense of a return-fare for such a trifling purpose.

Mr. Adams, while pointing out that few of those who were brought into fairly intimate relations with E. F. G. survive, adds that there are still living many men and women who remember "the striking, if eccentric, form that slouched through the narrow streets" of Woodbridge. One of these is a friend of mine, who holds a good position in the banking world, and who between thirty and forty years ago occupied a post in the bank at Woodbridge with which FitzGerald kept his account. This gentleman used to be brought into frequent contact with FitzGerald, whom he knew well, and he has told me several stories of him. Amongst them was the anecdote narrated by Mr. Adams—told, however, with a difference. The hero of it was not Edward, but his elder brother John, who, the younger always said, was the maddest of all the FitzGeralds. John was travelling to London with his servant, and at an intermediate station alighted for refreshment, and greatly enjoyed some excellent sandwiches. Having eaten as much as he wanted, he handed the remainder to his man, who, thinking his master no longer required them, ate them all up. On arriving at the terminus, John FitzGerald asked for the sandwiches, and was astounded to hear that they had all disappeared. "Well, James," he said, "I didn't mean you to eat them, but as you have done so, and I know I shall never get such good sandwiches here, take the next train and buy some more, and I'll wait at the station until you come back." Which was accordingly done.

These two versions of the same story may afford an illustration of the transmutation and transmigration of folk-tales.

W. F. PRIDEAUX.

GEORGE II. AND THE PRINCE OF WALES, 1721–51: BAPTISM OF THEIR CHILDREN.—The parish registers of St. Anne, Soho, record the baptisms of three children of George Augustus, Prince of Wales, afterwards King George II.:—

1. William Augustus, bap. 15 April, 1721.
2. Mary, born 22 Feb., 1722/3, bap. 24 March.
3. Louisa, born 7 Dec., 1724, bap. 23 Dec.

The baptisms of five children of his son, Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales, who died at Leicester House, 31 March, 1751, also appear in the register:—

1. William Henry, born 14 Nov., 1743, bap. 26 Nov.
2. Henry Frederick, born 22 Oct., 1745, bap. 19 Nov.
3. Louisa Anne, born 8 March, 1748/9, bap. 1 April, 1749.
4. Frederick, born 13 May, 1750, bap. 17 June.
5. Carolina Mathilda, born 11 July, 1751, bap. 22 July.

DANIEL HIPWELL.

WASPS FORECASTING THE WEATHER.—In the treatise on 'British Social Wasps,' by Mr. Ormerod, M.D., the second edition of which appeared in 1868, there is a prophecy of a dry summer in the immediate future, based on the conduct of wasps. In many parts of England similar prognostications might have been made in the present year. A gamekeeper long ago told Mr. Ormerod that the height above the water at which wasps make their nests is a rough index to the rain that is expected to fall during the summer. In a rainy season they make their nests at the top of a bank; when, on the contrary, it is to be an uncommonly dry year, they do their work near the water-level.

From what we have heard elsewhere from other persons, it seems probable that there is much truth in the above statement.

ASTARTE.

"IN SPITE OF HIS TEETH."—The following appears to be a very early illustration of this common expression, if I am right in so translating it. The passage occurs in a Plea Roll of 1 Hen. V. A certain man had been hung up in a peculiar way to extort from him the whereabouts of his brother, whom it was sought to kill, and the entry concludes thus:—

"Et eum suspensum detinuerunt quousque ipse essenciam predicti Thome fratris sui *invitis ejus dentibus* detegebat."

C. SWYNNERTON.

"SNIPING": EARLY INSTANCES.—It may be of interest to note that the military phrase "sniping" is not of comparatively recent origin, as is commonly supposed. It occurs in the military dispatches of the Nepaul War, 1814–16; and I have come across it three times in a private diary of the first Mahratta War, 1803–6. It seems to be used in these instances as an ordinary expression, and probably dates from a more remote period.

H. BIDDULPH, Capt. R.E.

[An example of its use as early as 1773 was cited by SIR HERBERT MAXWELL at 9 S. xi. 434. See also "Snipers" and "Sniping," 8 S. xii. 128, 150, 237, 438; 9 S. xi. 308.]

HELLINGS FAMILY.—In Hull there is a family of this curious name, the father and uncle of which came from South Devonshire coast towns.

*The Morning Leader* of 21 February last also records the marriage on 16 February, at St. Nicholas's Church, Brighton, of "Stanley Clifford, third son of Edward Hellings, of Oaklands, Dyke Avenue, Brighton, to Norah Katharine, third daughter of the late W. H. Brigden, of Oaklands, Hassocks, and of Mrs. Brigden."

RONALD DIXON.

46, Marlborough Avenue, Hull.

## Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

"SELFIST."—I remember having, probably more than forty years ago, read in some modern book a quotation from a seventeenth-century writer, worded (as nearly as I can recollect) as follows: "The divisions among mankind proceed from their being all of one sect, namely, Selfists." My impression was that the quotation occurred in one of Archbishop Trench's works, and that the same book contained the following amusing example of the odd interpretations to which the expressions of old writers are rendered liable by changes in the language: "There is scarce any man who doth not sometimes allow himself a more ostentatious carriage, a more liberal proportion of port, than strict reason would justify." However, Trench's books have been searched for the passages in vain. I should be glad if any correspondent would tell me in what book they are quoted.

I should also be grateful for any early examples of the word *selfist;* the material collected for the Dictionary contains only one instance earlier than the nineteenth century (1649, from a translation of Behmen). The 'Imperial' and 'Century' Dictionaries give a reference to "Jer. Taylor," but this seems to be miscopied from the 'Webster' of 1864, which has correctly "I. Taylor" (*i.e.*, Isaac Taylor, 'Nat. Hist. of Enthusiasm,' 1829).

HENRY BRADLEY.

Oxford.

MCCLELLAND OF NORTH DAKOTA.—A John McClelland died in North Dakota about 1898 or 1900; his property was divided among relatives in England and Ireland.

1. Did he hold the rank of military captain during the American War of the sixties? I have seen the photograph, and read a short account, of a Capt. John McClelland in the number of *Blue and Grey* for June, 1895.

2. Can any of the legatees of John McClelland inform me of his mother's maiden name.

Please send replies direct.

BARRY GASCOYGNE.

Groningen, Holland.

ROBERT BRUCE, EARL OF ROSS.—King Robert Bruce is said to have had an illegitimate son, also bearing the name Robert Bruce, who was created Earl of Ross. I should like to learn who was his mother.

RUNNEMEDE.

Pennsylvania.

JAMES ST. JOHN OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—James St. John went to South Carolina in 1730 with "Letters Patent from the Crown. He was commissioned Surveyor-General and Auditor of his Majesty's Revenue" in the (then) colony of South Carolina. His death is recorded in Old St. Philip's Church, Charleston, in 1743. I should be glad to ascertain the date of his birth and his parentage and ancestry.

E. HAVILAND HILLMAN, F.S.G.

c/o Anglo-South American Bank,
Old Broad Street, E.C.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS.—A list of about seventy documents, memoirs, letters, and reports from the year 1540 onwards of travels into the States of Florida, Arizona, &c., is given in 'Two Thousand Miles on Horseback—Santa Fé and Back,' by J. F. Meline (New York, Hurd, 1868). Many of these documents were then at the office of the Secretary of State at Santa Fé; and there were also many valuable papers at the office of the Surveyor-General, the oldest bearing the date of 1682. Have these been printed yet? M. N.

CEYLON OFFICIALS, WRITERS, &c.—I should be glad of information as to the antecedents and careers of the following.

1. Capt. Thomas Ajax Anderson, 19th Foot. He was in Ceylon 1798–1816, and wrote 'The Wanderer in Ceylon: a Poem in Three Cantos,' London, 1817. It is in the octosyllabic verse of Scott and Byron, and is of some merit. He had already published, while on leave, 'Poems written chiefly in India,' London, 1809, one of which is 'To the Memory of Alexander Anderson, M.D., late Superintending Surgeon in Mysore,' who was probably a relative. He has achieved the distinction, such as it is, of being the first person to write verse on the subject of Ceylon, its scenery and social life. For this reason he might have been given a short notice in the 'D.N.B.,' but (with Major Forbes, who wrote an excellent book on the island; Lieut.-Col. James Campbell, the earliest writer on the sport of the country; and William Knighton, its first English historian) he has been excluded, though H. C. Sirr receives notice (included under that of his father, it is true), and his worthless book is said to be "of interest."

2. John Angus, Acting Deputy to the Paymaster for the Eastern Division, Trincomalee; 1802–3, Sitting Magistrate, Pettah, Colombo, and Lieutenant, Colombo Militia, 1803; left Ceylon for Madras, 15 April, 1803. To which branch of the Angus family did he belong?

3. J. H. Harington, who wrote 'Remarks intended to have accompanied Capt. Mahony's Paper "On Singhala or Ceylon"' (see 'Asiatic Researches,' vol. vii. 1803, pp. 32–56). Mr. Harington was for a short time resident in Colombo in 1797. In what capacity?

4. Henry Bristowe Onion, Ordnance Department, Ceylon, 1838–40. He died at Colombo, 1 May, 1840. He wrote a poem called 'The Minstrel Wanderer,' which he published at Colombo, 1838, "2*s.* 6*d.* stitched." Has any one seen a copy of the book? PENRY LEWIS.

STAFFORD FAMILY OF WOKINGHAM.—Is anything known of William Stafford of the Holt, Wokingham, who died at his house in New Norfolk Street on 20 July, 1796? What was the maiden name of Mary Alethea Stafford, his wife? Are any of his descendants alive? HORACE BLEACKLEY.

SIGNORA CORRADINI.—Did an Italian dancer of this name appear at one of the London theatres in December, 1767?

HORACE BLEACKLEY.

'A CAXTON MEMORIAL.'—In a volume of bibliographical pamphlets which I had bound up a good many years ago, I find one entitled 'A Caxton Memorial,' consisting of extracts from the churchwardens' accounts of the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, illustrating the life and times of William Caxton. This 'Memorial' is reprinted, for private circulation, from *The Builder* of 7 and 21 August, 1880. There is no name of author; I think it must have been written by the late Mr. T. C. Noble, who gave me my copy. A letter of his, reprinted from *The Bookseller*, is inserted. The pamphlet is full of details of the social life of the time of Caxton, and I should like to be sure as to its authorship.

W. ROBERTS.

MILES & EVANS'S CLUB.—J. H. Jesse in 'Selwyn and his Contemporaries' quotes (p. 27 of the 1882 edition) the following passage from Wilberforce's diary :—

"I belonged at that time to five clubs: Miles & Evans', Brooks', Boodle's, White's, and Goosetree's."

Wilberforce was referring to the period when first he came to London, *i.e.*, about 1780–81. The four clubs last mentioned are, of course, well known; but can any one tell me anything further about Miles & Evans? They appear from the rate-books to have occupied, from 1785, 69–70, St. James's Street, the house now occupied by Arthur's Club.

J. R. F. G.

SCISSORS: "PILE" SIDE.—When a pair of scissors lies on the table the "mark" side is usually uppermost, that is, the side with the maker's name or mark on it. The other side is called the "pile" side. Why? Is it because of its resemblance to the heraldic pile?

What is the trade name for the two holes through which the thumb and first finger are thrust when the pair of scissors is in use?

G. S. H.

WATCHMAKERS' SONS.—Besides Rousseau and Victor Cousin, I cannot recall any men of mark in art, letters, or diplomacy who were sons of watchmakers. I believe the late Lord Swaythling was, the son of a Liverpool watchmaker. There must be many others who have distinguished themselves. Will some one add to the list?

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

Percy House, South Hackney.

ZADIG OF BABYLON.—Can your readers tell me where I can learn anything about Zadig and his method? He is said to have lived at Babylon in the days of King Moabdar.

INSHRIACH.

KNIVETON FAMILY.—1. Thomas Kniveton of Mugginton, co. Derby, m. (secondly), 1661, Anne Pegge, by whom he had three daughters and two sons. To whom were the said daughters married?

2. Thomas Kniveton (son of above), b. 1716; d. 1776.—Had he not any sisters married besides Anne? She m. the Rev. Benj. Hancock of Uphill, co. Somerset, according to Burke's 'Landed Gentry.'

3. Who was Thomas Kniveton, *c.* 1740, living at Butterton, near Newcastle-under-Lyme? "The said Mr. Kniveton either had, in his own right, or else was descendant of a gentleman at Derby entitled to, a baronetcy, which may be found at the Heralds' Office" (letter dated 1804). Were the last two Knivetons one and the same person?

ST. CLAIR BADDELEY.

GRESHAM FAMILY.—Can any correspondent adduce proof of the existence of any relationship between the Greshams of the Royal Exchange and one John Gresham, tailor, of Gutter Lane, a parishioner of the parish of St. John Zachary from *c.* 1591 to 1616? The name is occasionally set down as Grason or Grayson, but I think Gresham was the correct form.

WILLIAM MCMURRAY.

St. Anne and St. Agnes, Gresham Street, E.C.

TATTERSHALL: ELSHAM: GRANTHAM.—*The Times*, when printing the recent correspondence about Tattershall Castle, divided the word as Tatters-hall. In the neighbourhood it is known as Tatter-shal. Perhaps some readers of 'N. & Q.' will give us the derivation and correct pronounciation.

Elsham and several other places in the county fall in the same category. It is also interesting to note that the ordinary man of the district speaks of Grant-ham, whilst his educated superior says Gran-tham. Who is correct? W. D.

Lincoln.

RAPHAEL'S CARTOONS: LE BLON'S COPIES.—Raphael's Cartoons at Hampton Court were copied by James Christopher Le Blon about 1729 for the purpose of being reproduced in tapestry, an enterprise which was never carried out. The company which was formed got into financial difficulties, and the copies in question were sold to a Mr. John Ellis about 1742. I should be glad to know if they are still in existence. They were apparently full size, and are said to have been not quite finished. Any information bearing upon the subject would be welcomed. R. M. BURCH.

79A, Woodbridge Road, Guildford.

NOËL, COOK TO FREDERICK THE GREAT.—In 'Le Cuisinier Étranger' (Paris, chez Delacour, 1813), by A. T. Raimbault (pseudonym for Charles Cousin d'Avalon), I find a reference to M. Noël, with whom Frederick the Great ("qui était un peu gastronome") had twenty minutes' talk every day about the royal table and what was to appear thereon. Is anything known of this *chef*, his training, history, and gastronomic works? FRANK SCHLOESSER.

Kew.

LEWIS LANOE, son of James Lanoe of Jersey, was admitted a scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1701. I should be glad to obtain further information of his career, and the date of his death.

G. F. R. B.

PHILIP LEIGH was elected from Westminster to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1620. Particulars of his parentage and career are desired. G. F. R. B.

ROBERT LODGE was elected from Westminster to Ch. Ch., Oxford, in 1659. His name does not appear in Foster's 'Alumni Oxonienses.' Can any correspondent of 'N. & Q.' give me information about him?

G. F. R. B.

RICHARD LYNDON, son of Sir John Lyndon, Kt., was admitted a scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1694. Who was his mother? What was his career? When did he die? G. F. R. B.

WILLIAM THACKER.—Can any of your readers tell me when William Thacker died, and anything about his family? In Paterson's 'Roads,' 1824 and 1831 editions, I find: "Near Over Penn, Wolverhampton, at Michall Hall, William Thacker, Esq."

JOHN W. THACKERAY.

Bromley House Library, Nottingham.

THACKERAY ON THE MARQUIS DE SOUBISE'S COOK.—Speaking of Sterne's sentimental outbursts over the dead donkey, Thackeray says ('English Humourists'): "Like M. de Soubise's cook on the campaign, Sterne dresses it and serves it up quite tender and with a very piquante sauce." To what does this allude? C. B. W.

POPE'S DESCRIPTION OF SWIFT.—In the 'English Humourists' Thackeray also quotes Pope as saying of Swift: "His eyes are as azure as the heavens, and have a charming archness in them." Can any one give me the reference for this? C. B. W.

FULANI, A NIGERIAN TRIBE.—

"By far the most interesting people, to my mind, are the Fulanis. They are supposed to have originally come over from Egypt, hundreds of years ago; they certainly have the Egyptian type of face; both men and women are very handsome, there being no trace of negro blood in them. They are a wandering race of farmers, having no towns, but continually moving about the country with their cattle, making a camp of grass huts whenever they halt. They are a very quiet and honest people, but very shy, so that it is almost impossible for a white man to get a Fulani to talk to him."

The above extract from the letter of a young officer in the North Nigerian Regiment may interest many readers of 'N. & Q.' besides myself. I hope that some one may be able to tell me more about this ancient tribe. Who has written anything about them? A. E. P. RAYMUND DOWLING.

Oxford and Cambridge Club.

[The article on the Fula in the new edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' says that they were originally herdsmen in the western and central Sudan, and adds: "The question of the ethnic affinities of the Fula has given rise to an enormous amount of speculation, but the most reasonable theory is that they are a mixture of Berber and Negro. This is now the most generally accepted theory. Certainly there is no reason to connect them with the ancient Egyptians." Among the authorities cited at the end of the article is Sir F. Lugard's paper on 'Northern Nigeria' in *The Geographical Journal* for July, 1904.]

"GRECIAN" IN 1615.—In the St. Columb (Cornwall) parish accounts I find under 1615 "Pd Wm. Wills laid out for the grecian and the sercher for pirattes," the following entry being 16*d.* spent on the beacon. What was "the grecian"? YGREC.

EPICURUS AT HERCULANEUM.—Can any correspondent inform me what work contains the most exhaustive account of the fragments of Epicurus discovered at Herculaneum? Has anything of importance been published since the 'Hercul. Voll. Collectio Altera,' published at Naples in 1866? VERUS.

Carlton Lodge, Cheltenham.

HUNYADI JANOS.—The famous Hungarian general Janos or John Hunyady was born in 1389, at the village of Hunyad in Transylvania, being, as is supposed, a natural son of King Sigismund of Hungary and a woman of humble birth.

The spring whence is obtained the bitter cathartic mineral water, Hunyadi Janos, is situated, it appears, in the vicinity of Budapest. Does Hunyadi signify Huns' Town, and can the name of the natural water be rendered "Hungarian John"? At Spa, Belgium, one of the mineral springs is called Prince of Condé, after the French general, I presume. Will some correspondent of 'N. & Q.' explain how the Hungarian water received its singular appellation? N. W. HILL.

New York.

PEARE FAMILY.—Can any one help me to the coat of arms of a family named Peare, who were living in the Isle of Wight in the seventeenth century? Richard Peare of the Inner Temple was Recorder of Romsey from 1638 to about 1650. F. H. S.

## Replies.

### PEERS IMMORTALIZED BY PUBLIC-HOUSES.

(11 S. iv. 228.)

ALTHOUGH N. M. would exclude territorial references, I think that in these days, when inn signs are rapidly diminishing with the extinction of licences, it may not be amiss to give a list of those which commemorate peers and local persons of note. The following is a list I have compiled for Hertfordshire :—

| *Inn.* | *Locality.* | *Person.* |
|---|---|---|
| Bridgewater Arms | Little Gaddesden | Duke of Bridgewater |
| Brownlow Arms | Berkhamstead | Earl Brownlow |
| Clarendon Arms | Watford | Earl of Clarendon |
| Cowper Arms | Digswell | Earl Cowper |
| Dimsdale Arms | Hertford | Baron Dimsdale |
| Duncombe Arms | Hertford | T. Slingsby Duncombe, M.P. for Hertford |
| Lytton Arms | Knebworth | Lord Lytton |
| Salisbury Crest | Hatfield | Lord Salisbury |
| Sebright Arms | Hamstead | Sir Edgar Sebright |
| Strathmore Arms | St. Paul's Walden | Earl Strathmore |
| Townshend Arms | Hertford | Marquess Townshend |
| Verulam Arms | St. Albans | Earl Verulam |

W. B. GERISH.

There is at Haxey in Lincolnshire a public-house with the sign of "The Duke William," in memory (I believe) of the hero (or "Butcher") of Culloden. I have been told that there are other inns with this sign in the North of England. C. C. B.

Surely there is a "Lord Palmerston" somewhere in London. COCKNEY.

[Yes: there are four or five in various districts.]

At the junction of High Street and Nottingham Street, Marylebone, is a licensed house with the sign "The Lord Tyrawley." As this peer does not make so conspicuous a figure in history as those mentioned by N. M., it would be interesting to learn his claims to public-house "immortality."

T. H. BARROW.

[The inn is named after Sir Charles O'Hara, created in 1706 Baron Tyrawley in the peerage of Ireland, or his son, who succeeded him in the title. Both were distinguished soldiers, and the campaigns in which they took part are recorded in the 'D.N.B.']

In High Street, Lewisham, there is a "Duke of Cambridge," and, at a short distance, a "Salisbury Hotel." The latter, a few years ago, displayed a portrait of the late Marquis of Salisbury, but, owing to some local dispute, the sign was moved from the roadway, and, I think, not replaced. The house was formerly, I believe, "The White Hart," and so appears in Kelly's 'Directory' for 1855. The neighbouring house does not there appear.

In the same 'Directory' there is included, in Dartmouth Row, Blackheath, a "Duke's Head"—probably referring to Wellington. None of these three peers had, as far as I know, any connexion with the district. F. D. WESLEY.

MAIDA: NAKED BRITISH SOLDIERS (11 S. iv. 110, 171, 232).—In answer to his inquiry as to the authority for the story of the Grenadiers and Inniskillings falling in naked at Maida, I would again refer the REV. E. L. H. TEW to Sir Henry Bunbury's 'Military Transactions in the Mediterranean' (privately published 1851), also contained in his 'Narratives of the Great War with France' (published 1854), for perhaps the best account at first hand of this incident. Bunbury was acting as both Adjutant and Quartermaster-General.

Brigadier-General Lowry Cole's brigade consisted of the seven companies of the Grenadier Battalion and eight of the 1st Battalion 27th (or Inniskilling) Regiment, the latter "the only battalion of old soldiers" present in the British ranks.

The action was over by midday, and the bulk of the British force had returned to the beach for repose. I quote from pp. 249 and 250 later edition, or pp. 62 and 63 of the 1851 edition :—

"We were amused by an alerte attended by laughable circumstances. A permission had been given that the men of each brigade in turn might refresh themselves by bathing in the sea, the rest lying by their arms. While the Grenadiers and Enniskillens were in the water, a Staff officer came galloping in from the front, crying aloud that

the enemy's cavalry were coming down! In a moment the troops sprang to their arms and formed; and Cole's brawny brigade rushing out of the sea, and throwing their belts over their shoulders, grasped their muskets and drew up in line, without attempting to assume an article of clothing. The alarm was utterly groundless; a great dust and an imperfect view of a herd of scampering buffaloes had conjured up a vision of French Chasseurs in this noodle of an officer, one of my assistants."

C. HAGGARD.

The paragraph quoted by MR. TEW is from Mr. C. R. Fletcher's 'Introductory History of England,' iv. 273, where 6,300 is given as the number of the French there; but the full account of the battle, with plans, by Prof. Oman, in the *Journal of the Royal Artillery* for March, 1908, shows from French sources that the field state was 6,440 (p. 564), and on the preceding page that of the English is given.

The incident happened after the battle, when the English commander had gone aboard Sir Sidney Smith's flagship, and is described in Sir Henry Bunbury's 'Narrative of some Passages in the Great War with France, 1799 to 1810,' pp. 249–50. Sir Henry was Quartermaster-General to Sir James Craig, who commanded the English forces.

It must be borne in mind that since that time the old numbers of regiments have been altered, while some have disappeared from the Army List. From the English field state above alluded to, it appears that "Cole's brawny brigade" consisted of six companies (including the Grenadier companies) of the 20th, now the East Devon Regiment, which bears "Maida" on the colours, and the 27th, the Inniskillings (not the 6th Dragoon Guards, who also bear "Maida" on the colours). The 36th (Hereford Regiment) is now linked with the 29th Regiment: the 81st (Lincoln Regiment) is now the second battalion of the 47th Lancashire, and also bears the name of the battle on the colours, as does De Watteville's. A. RHODES.

This battle being fought on the 4th of July, 1806, the weather was very hot, and after the engagement each of the brigades received permission to bathe in the sea. An alarm being raised that the French cavalry was approaching, the Grenadiers and the 27th Regiment at once rushed out of the water, seized their belts and muskets, and fell into line "ready to fight and give a go od account of themselves without a shred of clothing." See Fortescue's 'History of the British Army,' Book XIII. chap. xi. p. 351 (Macmillan & Co., 1910).

T. F. D.

THIRTEENTH (11 S. iv. 167, 213, 238).—This was one of the feudal aids or tallages levied, like scutage and carucage, on special occasions by the Norman and Plantagenet kings, but on the inhabitants of towns and royal demesnes only. The first imposition on movables was made in 1188 on the occasion of the Saladin tithe. Tallages varied at different times in the proportion of assessment, the two most common rates being the tenth and the fifteenth; but I have found the following assessments also mentioned: a fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, eighteenth, twentieth, twenty-fifth, thirtieth, and fortieth.

Stubbs in his 'Constitutional History,' vol. i. p. 586, refers to this particular tax:—

"The assessment of the thirteenth in A.D. 1207 was, however, not made by juries, but by the oath of the individual payer taken before the justices; the contribution of the clergy being a matter of special arrangement made by the archdeacons."

N. W. HILL.

New York.

PER CENTUM: ITS SYMBOL (11 S. iv. 168, 238).—MR. SHEPHERD's explanation of the symbol % seems a little wide of the mark. It surely represents the space for fractions of a pound, whether expressed in shillings and pence or in fractions. Thus 5 % per cent stands for 5*l.* per 100*l.*, and $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent for 5*l.* 15*s.* per 100*l.* Nobody would think of writing $5\frac{3}{4}$ % per cent.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

CORNISH GENEALOGY AND THE CIVIL WAR (11 S. iv. 228).—The following list is taken from "A True Relation of the Proceedings of the Cornish Forces under the command of the Lord Mohune and Sir Ralph Hopton, &c. London. Printed for Philip Smith" (19 May), 1643. I have preserved the eccentric spelling.

A List of His Majestie's Commanders in chiefe, also the names of the Colonells, Lieutenant-Colonell's, Serjeant-Majors and Captaines of his Majestie's forces in Cornwall.

Lord Mohune, L. Generall.
Sir Ralph Hopton, Lieutenant Generall.
Colonell Ashburnham, Serjeant-Major-Generall.
Sir Nicholas Slanning, Colonell of one foot regiment.
Sir John Berkeley, Lieutenant Colonell. Serjeant-Major Mannington. Captains, Weeks, Cooke, Foster, Rich, Smallacombe, Rous, Piper and Poulson.

M. Basset, Colonell of a Foot regiment.

M. Alexander, Lieutenant Colonell. M. Burton, Serjeant-Major. Captains, Butler, Winter, Fisher, Rose, Frier, Reynolds and Ware.

Sir Bevill Greenvile, Colonell of one foot regiment.

Sir Peter Courtney, Lieutenant Colonell. M. Dercy, Serjeant-Major. Captains, Piper, Estcot, Ford, Porter, Smith, Watts and Penvawne.

M. Trevanion, the yonger, Colonell.

M. Edgecombe, Lieutenant Colonell. M. Carey, Serjeant - Major. Captains, Wise, Smithcot, Hollyard, Bates, Stokes and Newton.

L. Mohune, Colonell of one foot regiment.

Sir William Courtney, Lieutenant Colonell. M. Parrey, Serjeant-Major. Captains, Lambert, Glyn, Saul, Williams, Mannington and Cory.

M. Kadolphin, Colonell of a regiment.

Sir Thomas [blank], Lieutenant Colonell. M. Peters, Serjeant-Major. Captains, Hill, Mountforke, Silver, Wooton, Willis and Upton.

M. Trevanion, Colonell of one foot regiment.

M. Arundell, Lieutenant Colonell. M. Trelawny, Serjeant-Major. Captains, Grosse, Burlacy, Haswarfe, Boskoyne, Ballard and Frost.

M. Crue, Provost Martiall.

M. Fuller, Secretary of the Army.

M. Weekley, Captaine of the carriages.

M. Cory, Quarter-Master.

"Captain-Reformadoes," &c., of Devon, Somerset, and Dorset mentioned are

"the Sheriff of Devon, Colonell Thomas Fulford of Fulford, Ackland of Ackland Esquire, Gifford of Brightley and Huish Esquires, Yeoman of Upton Esquire, Archdeacon Cotton, one of the prebends of Exceter, the clergie men of all parts in abundance."

J. B. WILLIAMS.

Possibly MR. SHEARME may find some information in 'A Survey of Englands Champions,' by Josiah Ricraft, 1647. I am referring to the reprint, which has a second title-page, "The Civill Warres of England briefly related....from Anno. 1641....to Anno. 1648. Collected by John Leycester," 1649. (See W. Carew Hazlitt's 'Hand-Book to the Popular, Poetical, and Dramatic Literature of Great Britain,' 1867, *s.v.* Leycester and Ricraft, where the date 1647 is attributed to both titles.)

On pp. 155..66 is

"A Catalogue of the Earles, Lords, Knights, Generalls, Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, Captaines, and Gentlemen of worth and quality slain on the Parliament and Kings side, since the beginning of our uncivil civil Warrs; With the number of Common Souldiers slain on both sides: As also a List of those that have fled out of the Kingdome."

On p. 157, in the list of those "Slain on the Kings side," I find "Sir Bevil Greenvil son to the Marquesse of Hartford slain neer Marsh-field."

On p. 166 Sir Rich. Greenvil is among "those that have fled out of the Kingdom."

It may be that in the catalogue, which does not pretend to be complete (see p. 166), are the names of some Cornwall men of less importance than the two Greenvils.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

DR. PRICE THE DRUID (11 S. iv. 230).—The following fragmentary notes are from recollection of having met Dr. Price on a couple of occasions at Pontypridd and had some correspondence with him. I cannot fix the date of his death, but think it must have been in the early nineties.

Dr. Price claimed to be the last of the true Druids, devoted himself to helping the poor and infirm, restored the large serpent-mound on the hill near Pontypridd, and carried out many Druidic rites, including sacrifices. On ceremonial occasions he wore priestly garments, but at other times his more obvious articles of attire were a long rough homespun cloak, and a cap of fox-skin with the tail hanging down his back. He was greatly persecuted at times by the rougher element in the valleys, and during some of his mystic rites was pelted with stones and large sods of turf. Kindness to animals was one of his strong points, and when the railwaymen refused to allow his dog to travel in a carriage, the doctor insisted on going in the guard's van with the dog.

A son, borne to the doctor by his housekeeper, was announced as Jesus Christ, and was the subject of a couple of lithographed charts, filled with astrological signs, Druidic symbols, and other matters. At least, these charts were said to refer to the son in question. I am not sufficiently versed in the Welsh tongue and the symbolism to know whether it really was so, or whether the meaning was entirely ideal.

At the death of Dr. Price there was much opposition to the disposal of his remains in accordance with his will, by cremation in a great box of perforated iron surrounded by a huge bonfire. Eventually the rite was carried out as directed, and after the fire had burnt out and the iron box become cold, surprise was expressed that only a few tiny ashes remained in the box.

Dr. Price seemed to be a very sincere enthusiast, with a large knowledge of the ancient lore that he loved. Probably he was misguided in some things: certainly he was misunderstood, misrepresented, and persecuted. H. SNOWDEN WARD.

Authors' Club.

Forty years or more ago I knew Dr. Price. In this world we all have our little peculiarities; in some they are more strongly accentuated than in others; when they are not our own, we considerately term them eccentricities. A man whom I think I may safely term eccentric was Dr. Price. When I knew him, he was a handsome old man of about 70 years of age, with clean-cut features and a long flowing white beard. He claimed to be a lineal descendant of some ancient Druid; but his eccentricity did not stop at this; he actually ventured to play the Druid, and in a costume which, to say the least, was attractive, if not startling. It consisted of trousers of a vividly green cloth, with a jacket to match, the latter being ornamented with scollops or vandykes, edged with red. His head was covered by a huge fur cap made from the head of a wolf, to which was attached a portion of the skin and the animal's tail, which hung down his back. To see him parading the streets of London in this attire afforded no little wonder to the crowd of small boys usually found following in his wake.

Price was, I remember, tried for unlawfully burning (with Druidical ceremonies ?) the dead body of his infant child upon the top of some Welsh mountain. The late Mr. Justice Stephen, who tried the case, held, however, that the burning of a dead body was not in itself unlawful, and so the doctor was acquitted, and cremation received an impetus from the judge's decision.

T. W. TEMPANY.

Richmond, Surrey.

I remember this eccentric man thirty years ago at Eisteddfoddau in Wales to which I used to go as musical adjudicator. He wore the skins of animals, was looked upon as a crank, and was followed in the streets by a rabble of boys. Probably Sir Vincent Evans, Secretary of the Cymmrodorion Society, Chancery Lane, W.C., knows his story, and can tell your correspondent if he really had any message to his time. J. SPENCER CURWEN.

If E. H. C. will consult the files of the Cardiff newspapers (*Western Mail* and *South Wales Daily News*) for the years 1883–4, he will find in them a great deal of contemporary information about Dr. Price. He was at that time an old man, but his doings excited much popular interest. I never heard that he had any disciples, and it is not at all likely that his "movement" survived him. A. MORLEY DAVIES.

Winchmore Hill, Amersham.

Dr. William Price died 23 January, 1893. A good account of him, with many references, will be found in the second volume of Boase's 'Modern Biography.'

WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

Manchester.

HIGHGATE ARCHWAY (11 S. iv. 206, 257).—I venture to think that the language used by the reporter has misled MR. CECIL CLARKE in his belief that the paragraph he quotes from *The Observer* of 1811 refers to the laying of the foundation stone of the actual Archway which was demolished in 1898. The date of the paper, 18 August, 1811, proves this: for a brass plate which was fixed on the Archway, as the present generation knew it, bore an inscription to the effect that the foundation stone was laid by Edward Smith, Esq., on the 31st day of October, 1812. The discrepancy is easily accounted for by a reference to the history of the undertaking.

Mr. Robert Vazie was the engineer to the Highgate Archway Company, and his original proposal, which was accepted (though condemned from the first by Rennie), was to carry the road through a long tunnel under the hill: and probably the festivities alluded to were to celebrate the commencement of the operations for carrying this into effect. On 15 April, 1812, however, when about half finished, the entire works collapsed, and the tunnel was completely filled with earth. That scheme was thereupon abandoned and a new one adopted, which resulted in the present Archway Road, with the Archway, the foundation stone of which was laid in that year, over it.

The tunnel scheme was always unpopular, and the accident caused a great sensation in London. It was even represented on the stage in a play called 'The Highgate Tunnel; or, The Secret Arch.' Some wag also produced a satirical prospectus for removing Highgate Hill entirely, with the houses upon it. It ran as follows:—

"The Highgate Archway having fallen in, it is intended to remove the whole of the hill entire, with the houses, gardens, fields, roads, and footpaths, by a mechanical slide, constructed so as to remove the whole, including the chapel and burial ground. It is intended to remove the hill into the vale behind Caen Wood, where the seven ponds now are, thereby forming a junction with Hampstead and inviting the approach of the two hamlets in a more social manner. On the spot where Highgate now stands it is intended to form a large lake of salt water of two miles over or thereabouts, beginning at the north end of Kentish Town, and reaching to the spot where 'The White Lion' at Finchley now stands."

The prospectus went on to represent that the said lake was

"to be supplied with sea water from the Essex coast by means of earthenware pipes, iron pipes being injurious to sprats; to stock the lake with all kinds of sea fish except sharks, there being plenty of land sharks to be had in the neighbourhood, so as to supply the metropolis with live sea-water fish at reduced prices, and to have one hundred bathing machines to accommodate the metropolis with sea bathing."

Further, it was intended

"to erect a large building in the centre of the wood, called Coal Fellwood, on the north side of the intended lake, which building was to be used for insane surveyors and attorneys who have lately infested the neighbourhood of Highgate, to the annoyance of the ordinary inhabitants."

ALAN STEWART.

LONDON DIRECTORIES OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY (11 S. iv. 168, 234).—The most obvious and most accessible of all libraries for this purpose is that of the Corporation of London at Guildhall. Here will be found a well-nigh complete series of London Directories and of similar publications which preceded the London Directory as we now know it, the present chief Librarian, Mr. Kettle, having devoted special attention to the completion, so far as possible, of the admirable series got together by his predecessors in office.

GEORGE POTTER.

10, Priestwood Mansions, Highgate, N.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S 'SKETCH-BOOK' (11 S. iv. 109, 129, 148, 156, 196, 217).—No. 10 (Jeremy Taylor), "There is a grave digged," &c., is taken from the Funeral Sermon on the Countess of Carbery, under one-fifth through, vol. viii. p. 433 in Eden's edition of Taylor's works.

EDWARD BENSLY.

Aberystwyth.

ELIZABETHAN PLAYS IN MANUSCRIPT (11 S. iv. 205).—Sir Edward Sullivan's assertion that "not one original MS. of even a single play [produced between 1572 and 1642] has survived" is not strictly accurate, for in the British Museum—among the "Autograph Literary Works, &c.," Case X—there is "the unique autograph MS. of Philip Massinger's tragedy 'Believe as You List,' as submitted for approval to Sir H. Herbert, Master of the Revels, and bearing his licence, dated 6 May, 1631. This is the only known autograph work of any eminent dramatist of the Elizabethan period, except the Masques of Ben Jonson. The stage directions, &c., have been added by other hands." In Lieut.-Col. Cunningham's edition it is observed that this MS. was believed to have been one of the many victims of that insatiable *barathrum* of the drama, the oven of the pie-eating Somerset Herald; and that one copy did perish there can be very little doubt. Colley Cibber, however, had mentioned his having seen a transcript of it, with the stage directions inserted in the margin; and in the year 1844, "concealed in a vast mass of rubbish," this very transcript turned up once more. The discoverer, Mr. Beltz, made a present of it to the public through the long defunct Percy Society.

A play by Massinger, the name of which does not appear, Sir Henry Herbert on 11 January, 1630/31, refused to license, because it contained dangerous matter, as the deposing of Sebastian, King of Portugal, by Philip II., and there being a peace sworn betwixt the Kings of England and Spain. There is little doubt (*vide* 'Ency. Brit.,' vol. xvii.) that this was the same piece as 'Believe as You List,' in which time and place are changed, Antiochus being substituted for Sebastian, and Rome for Spain. In the prologue Massinger ironically apologizes for his ignorance of history, and professes that his accuracy is at fault if his picture comes near "a late and sad example." The obvious "late and sad example" of a wandering prince could be no other than Charles I.'s brother-in-law, the Elector Palatine. The source of Massinger's play seems to have been 'The True History of the Late and Lamentable Adventures of Don Sebastian, King of Portugal, after his Imprisonment in Spain until the Present Day,' London, 1602. TOM JONES.

In the MS. Department of the British Museum is an ancient Latin MS. play of 'John the Baptist,' by Nicholas Grimaldi, M.A., the Elizabethan poet, and editor of Tottel's 'Miscellany.' It is bound, and labelled "Nicolai Grimoaldi Archipropheta Tragœdia. Mus. Brit. Bible. Reg. 12. A. xlvi.," and in 1757 belonged to George II. The press-mark is: 466, i. 12. A. xlvi., p. 198. This play of 'Archipropheta' was printed at Cologne in 1548. There is no date to the MS., but it is evidently of the sixteenth century, and a careful examination of it led me to conclude it was a holograph copy by the author. The paper contains a watermark, the same as is on an original letter by Nicholas Grimaldi to Cecil, 1549, also in the Museum.

The best printed notice of this poet is by Sir Sidney Lee in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' though he does not mention the letter. A translation of the

'Archipropheta' was privately printed in 1906, and is, I believe, in the British Museum, Cambridge, and other libraries. There are various small differences between the MS. and the printed copy, and the Dedication is dated from Exeter College, instead of Christ Church. D. J.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. iv. 189).—

All Heaven and Earth are still, though not in sleep,
But breathless, as we grow when feeling most.

These lines are from Byron's 'Childe Harold,' Canto III. stanza 89.

LIONEL SCHANK.

'GUESSES AT TRUTH': CONTRIBUTORS (11 S. iv. 229).—In the memoir (signed E. H. P.) prefixed to Macmillan's 1867 edition of this work we are told that in the first edition the 'Guesses' contributed by Augustus Hare, which were considered by his brother "as the main substance of the book," were left without any special sign of authorship. The contributions of Julius were indicated by the initial U, those of his brothers Francis and Marcus by R and A respectively; and there were a few others, admitted then or afterwards, which were marked in like manner with the second letter of the names, Christian or surname, of the contributors. These, says E. H. P., "belonging as they do to persons whose names are not otherwise memorable, it seems hardly necessary to identify."

C. C. B.

UNIACKE FAMILY (11 S. iv. 188).—There is a story in the Uniacke family that James Uniacke, the first owner of Mount Uniacke, co. Cork, was present at the battle of the Boyne, and, when King William's horse was shot under him, gave his horse to the King, who drew a pistol from his holster and handed it to Uniacke, saying he was a faithful and brave man. Since that time the descendants of James Uniacke have taken for their crest a dexter arm in armour holding a pistol, with the motto "Faithful and brave." The family crest previous to this appears to have been a dexter arm gauntleted, holding a hawk's lure with the motto "Unicus est."

James Uniacke after the Boyne was given a commission in the regular army. The original commission, that of cornet in Col. Henry Conyngham's Regiment of Irish Dragoons, dated 16 March, 1693, is in the possession of Mr. Lambert Uniacke, Monkstown, co. Cork. G. W. STOCKLEY.

GRAY'S SONNET 'ON THE DEATH OF MR. RICHARD WEST': "COMPLAIN" (11 S. iv. 229).—

To warm their little loves the birds complain.

This line occurs in a part of the sonnet which Wordsworth adjudged to be of no value apparently because it is written in a style of "poetic diction." Be this as it may, the word "complain" is here used in a sense not peculiar to Gray. When Crashaw's Musician ('Music's Duel') upon his lute invokes "sweetness by all her names," he is represented as "complaining his sweet cares"; Somerville, in 'The Chace,' says

the bird
That glads the night had cheer'd the list'ning groves with sweet complainings.

C. C. B.

GALLY KNIGHT: "IPECACUANHA" IN VERSE (11 S. iv. 102, 152).—At the latter reference I gave 'Thyrsis et Phyllis' as the heading of Samuel Butler's Latin translation of 'Damon and Juliana' in the third edition of 'Arundines Cami,' 1846, and URBANUS gave 'Ne quid nimis' as the heading in the sixth edition.

In the fifth edition, 1860, p. 127, the heading is 'Aegrescit medendo.'

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

"SOUCHY": "WATER-SUCHY" (11 S. iii. 449; iv. 13, 96, 137).—In 'The Encyclopædic Dictionary' occurs the word *souchêt*, Fr., a dish of Dutch origin in which fish is served in the water or stock in which it is boiled. 'The Century Dictionary' has *zoutch*, *v.t.* (origin obscure), to stew whiting, eels, &c., in just enough water to cover them. Whether the Dutch *zouten*, to salt, has any connexion with the above words, I do not know. TOM JONES.

SEVENTEENTH-CENTURY QUOTATIONS (10 S. x. 127, 270, 356, 515; xi. 356; xii. 217; 11 S. i. 351; ii. 235, 392).—No. 32 was given thus:—

Pectoris et cordis pariter proprieque monile
Ornatus. Colli sunt torques, auris in aures,
Annulus est manuum, sicut armillæ brachiorum,
Atque periscelides exornant crura puellæ.

This is a form of the following lines in the 'Synonyma' of Johannes de Garlandia:—

Pectoris est proprie spinter: pariterque monile.
Ornatus colli fit torques: & auris inaures.
Anulus est manuum: sunt armillæ scapularum,
Atque perichelides exornant brachia nymphæ.

See sign. i. iii. verso in the Paris edition of 1494, and Hv recto in Richard Pynson's edition of 1509, both "cum expositione

magistri Galfridi anglici." The reading "crura puellæ" is more in keeping than "brachia nymphæ" with the explanation of "perichelides" ("periscelides") by "quasi circa crura" given in the 'Expositio' of Galfridus Anglicus (Geoffrey the Grammarian). These four lines are not to be found in the text of the 'Synonyma' printed in Migne's 'Patrologia,' vol. cl. Mr. C. L. Kingsford remarks in his life of Johannes de Garlandia in the 'D.N.B.' :—

"No doubt they [*i.e.* the 'Synonyma' and the 'Æquivoca'] were revised from time to time by teachers, and in their existing form may be by Matthew of Vendôme, to whom they are ascribed in some manuscripts."

EDWARD BENSLY.

"SCAMMEL"=TO TREAD ON (11 S. iv. 229.)—This is merely a form of the verb "to scamble," and means to push, shove, and trample on. "Scamble," as a dialect word, is still used in these senses in Worcestershire, Berks, and other counties.

"Doan't scamble the osses ower the plough."

"Now then, don't scamble that straw about now I've put it up together."

"They pegs have abin in an' skammeled awl awver my flower-nat."

The last quotation is Devonian.

The word is used two or three times by Shakspeare with precisely the same meaning :—

"Scambling, out-facing boys."—'Much Ado,' V. i.

"The scambling and unquiet time."—'Henry V.,' I. i.

"England now is left to tug and scamble."—'K. John,' IV. iii.

The word is nearly allied to "scramble."

WALTER B. KINGSFORD.

United University Club.

There is a reference in the 'English Dialect Dictionary' to "scammel," one meaning of which is to trample upon.

W. B. GERISH.

In Sussex we have a very similar word in "spannel," which W. D. Parish in his 'Dictionary of the Sussex Dialect' defined as to make dirty footmarks about a floor, as a spaniel does. The likeness between the words is so great that one is inclined to doubt whether Parish's derivation of the word from the dog is the right one.

PERCEVAL LUCAS.

I have heard "scammel" used in East Sussex and also in West Cornwall.

It is doubtless a variant of "scamble." 'The Century Dictionary' gives the derivation of "scamble" as from the Middle English "scamlen" (as verbal noun "scamling"); origin unknown.

R. VAUGHAN GOWER.

Ferndale Lodge, Tunbridge Wells.

"Scammel," used in Scotland and provincial dialects, is the same as "scamble," which is of obscure origin ('N.E.D.'); the meaning is to move awkwardly. It includes the sense of such words as "scramble," "shamble," "stumble," "trample," and so tread upon. TOM JONES.

OVERING SURNAME (11 S. iv. 89, 178, 216).—In his reply at the last reference MR. H. B. ELLIS has confused two persons. Charles Overing of Carey *Lane* (a small thoroughfare connecting Gutter Lane and Foster Lane, now bounded on its north side entirely by Goldsmith's Hall) was a goldsmith who carried on business in the locality from *c.* 1693 to 1708 only, his death occurring in the latter year.

His relative James Overing, also a goldsmith, was a ratepayer in respect of a neighbouring (but not adjoining) house from 1698 to 1727, his widow being assessed in 1728. The cup which MR. ELLIS possesses is doubtless of his manufacture.

Further information in regard to the Overings will appear in my 'Records.'

WILLIAM MCMURRAY.

The surname Overing is certainly rare. There are few surnames which are not to be found in the Catalogue of the British Museum Library, but the only entry under this is a sermon published in 1670 by John Overing, M.A. (on 2 Chron. xxxv. 24, 25), with the title 'Hadadrimmon; or, Josiah's Lamentation.' A. RHODES.

HENRY FIELDING AND THE CIVIL POWER (11 S. iii. 486; iv. 58).—F. B. M. advises me to "see 'D.N.B.'" in regard to my note on this point; and, having done so, I am wondering whether he had taken that step before seeking to make a correction. In October, 1751—the date of the incident to which I called attention—Henry Fielding was exercising his full magisterial powers in London, while his half brother Sir John Fielding, who had been his assistant for some years, became his successor on his death in 1754. All this is in 'D.N.B.'; and, as I previously noted, "Henry Fielding, Esq.," is given specifically in the newspapers of October, 1751, as the name of the most active of all London justices.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

SELDEN'S 'TABLE TALK': "FORCE" (11 S. iv. 229).—I should say that "force" is here a form of "farce" or "farse," that is, interpolation. ST. SWITHIN.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND WITH RIMING VERSES (11 S. iv. 168, 233).—I have an old book, cr. 8vo, leather-bound, 68 pp. (exclusive of a 24-page introduction), entitled 'Poetical Chronology of Ancient and English History: with Historical and Explanatory Notes.' London, printed by A. J. Valpy, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street; sold by Longman & Co., Baldwin & Co., G. B. Whittaker, Rivingtons, and Simpkin & Marshall, 1827. In the preliminary "Advertisement" the author, R. V. (R. Valpy, D.D., F.A.S.), gives us to understand that the "Ancient" part is a reprint from a series of 'Chronological Verses' by Mr. Hooke, the Roman historian, revised by Bishop Lowth: the second (English) poem, a revised version of a 'Poetical Chronology of the Kings of England,' preserved in *The Gentleman's Magazine*. This revision was considered "absolutely necessary" "from a sense of moral and political propriety," the author of the 'Poetical Chronology' having, seemingly,

"cast a shade of unmerited obloquy over the character of some English Princes. Much alteration was therefore required. For the lines from the time of Charles I. to the present reign, both inclusive—with the exception of James II.—the writer of these sheets is responsible."

We may thus, I presume, infer that the earliest printed English metrical chronology was the one published in *The Gent. Mag.* The "Ancient History" verses in my book commence :—

Anno Mundi, 1656.

O'er sixteen cent'ries the revolving sun,
And summers fifty-six, his course had run,
When sinful man drew heav'n's just vengeance down.
In one wide deluge the whole earth to drown.

The poem concludes with the birth of the "Prince of Peace."

The "English History" starts :—

Normans.
William the Conqueror.
1066.

When years one thousand and threescore and six
Had pass'd, since Christ in Bethlem's manger lay,
Then the stern Norman, red from Hastings' field,
Bruis'd Anglia's realm beneath his iron sway.

The final verse, "George the Fourth," runs :—

1820.

In eighteen hundred twenty, George the Fourth,
Whose Regent arm the toils of State had prov'd,
Ascends the throne: O may he florish long,
Loving his people, by his people lov'd!

Riming chronologies were much in vogue during the early years of the last century. One I used to learn when a child began :—

First William the Norman,
Then William his son,
Henry, Stephen, and Henry,
Then Richard and John.

Then came Henry the Third,
Edwards One, Two, and Three:
And again, after Richard,
Three Henries we see.

I forget all the rest, except the last two lines :—

God sent us Victoria,
May she long be the last!

I cannot recall the date, nor the name of the author—if, indeed, his name was mentioned. There was an old song written on the same principle, the chorus at the end of each verse proclaiming "They were all of them kings in their turn!" but I cannot distinctly remember the words, though I am quite familiar with the tune.

HERBERT B. CLAYTON.
39, Renfrew Road, Lower Kennington Lane.

When a small boy, I had to learn the history of England by rime, and I do not remember having known the lines given by ST. SWITHIN as the commencement of the verse relating to William the Conqueror. To the best of my recollection, the verse with which I was familiar ran as follows :—

In 1027 William the First was born,
In 1066 on Christmas morn
O'er England he doth reign.

Some of the subsequent verses are still fresh in my memory, but unfortunately I have forgotten the name of the work from which they come. R. VAUGHAN GOWER.

Ince and Gilbert in their 'Outlines of English History: with Notices of the National Manners and Customs, Dress, Arts, &c.' (W. Kent & Co., Paternoster Row, 1867), include eight pages of metrical composition. They emphasize its "evident utility," on the ground that "this method of teaching history is at once sure and easy." They recommend teachers to give portions of these rimes as home lessons and to insist on the learning of the metre. "The metres," the authors point out, "may be sung to popular tunes." The Roman period is thus metrically opened :—

In 43 a Roman host
From Gaul assailed our southern coast;
Caractacus in nine years more,
A captive, left his native shore;
Boadicea, from loss in strife,
In 61 destroyed her life.

The periods separately dealt with in this manner are the Roman, the Anglo-Saxon, the Danish, the Norman, the Plantagenet, the York and Lancaster, the Tudor, the Stuart, the Commonwealth, and the Hanoverian, the last concluding thus :—

In 1830 William Fourth ascends his brother's throne,
And Grey and Russell in '32 the Great Reform Bill won.
And when our Queen ascended, and when Prince Albert came ;
When Hardinge, Sale, and Napier brave held high the British name ;
When at Alma and at Inkermann we struck the Russian low,
When Albert died, the Great and Good—all British boys should know.

T. H. Barrow.

[The lines quoted by Mr. Vaughan Gower and Mr. Barrow are part of the same version.]

"Hic locus odit, amat," &c. (11 S. iii. 66, 131).—Andrew Amos in his 'Gems of Latin Poetry,' p. 331, gives the following distich, headed 'Stadt-House at Delft' :—

Hæc domus amat, punit, conservat, honorat,
Nequitiem, pacem, scelera, jura, probos.

"Odit" should obviously be inserted before "amat," and it seems almost impossible that "scelera" can be anything but a slip for "crimina." Amos adds an English version :—

This House hates vice, loves peace, swift vengeance flings
Impartial upon malefactors' heads :
To laws insulted timely succour brings,
And glory round the brows of virtue sheds,

and says : "The Latin and English are from Dr. Watts's Correspondence."

These Latin lines, in which each verb of the series governs its separate accusative, are an example of the kind known as "versus correlative," one of the best-known instances of which is the couplet on Virgil ascribed to Pentadius :—

Pastor arator eques pavi colui superavi,
Capras rus hostes fronde ligone boves.

Edward Bensly.

[The last word of the epigram is also read *manu*.]

Col. Sir J. Abbott : 'Constance' and 'Allaooddeen' (11 S. iv. 228).—I have a copy of 'Allaooddeen, a Tragedy, and other Poems,' by the author of 'Constance,' &c. It was published by Smith, Elder & Co. in 1880, cr. 8vo, cloth. The cover has on the back, in gilt, a six-storied tower seen through a palace or temple window.

The book of 230 pp.+xi pp. consists of an Advertisement (really a preface) of 3 pp. Then the play of 164 pp., with notes on the play, 6 pp. After that comes 'The Legend of Rāniwar' (with introduction and notes), 26 pp. ; and lastly Miscellaneous (poems), 34 pp., comprising 'The Desert Child,' 'Mr. Puck,' 'The Yes,' 'Sul Margine,' 'Song' ("Thou art all in all to me"), 'Ariel,' 'The Strain of other Days,' 'Battle-Song' ("Hark the crash of hurtling foemen!"), 'Sonnet,' 'Scene : Gate of Westminster Abbey' (8 pp.).

On the fly-leaf at the end is an advertisement of 'Constance,' a tale, crown 8vo, price 6*s*., with reviews from papers, including one in Allen's *Indian Mail* of 28 January, 1878, which would probably give much fuller details, and one from *The Liverpool Weekly Albion*, dated 17 November, 1877.

The scene of 'Allaooddeen' is laid at Delhi, and the *dramatis personæ* include Allaooddeen, Ghiljie Emperor of Delhi ; his eldest son, Prince Khizr ; Kafóor, a eunuch created Khân Khanān, Lord of Lords ; Nizamooddeen, a Muhummadan saint of the Tchoustie sect ; Ubdal the Afghaun, an assassin in the pay of the saint ; Dewildé or Dewul Devi, daughter of Kowildé; Kowildé or Kowul Devi, favourite queen of Allaooddeen ; and a lot of fictitious characters.

J. T.

Women carrying their Husbands on their Backs (11 S. ii. 409, 452, 518).—A somewhat extensive bibliography on the subject (naturally, largely with foreign references) will be found at pp. 615–18 of the 'Remarks' to M. Montanus's 'Schwankbücher' (1557–66), edited by J. Bolte for the "Bibliothek des Litterarischen Vereins in Stuttgart," 1899.

A. Collingwood Lee.

Hamilton Kerby (11 S. iv. 230).—The arms of the Kerby family, according to Papworth, Glover, and Burke, were Argent, on a fesse vert, three crosses patté or.

Hamilton Kerby of Antigua married Anna Warner of a well-known family of that island. He had with other issue Sarah (born 1755, died 1833), who married in 1781 Robert Pott, and had issue. Another daughter married —— Wilgress.

L. C. Price.

Ewell.

Belgian Coin with Flemish Inscription (11 S. iv. 88, 176).—I think that Flemish first appeared on Belgian coins about 1887. At any rate, I have this year seen several Belgian francs of that date. They bear on the obverse the inscription "Leopold II. Koning der Belgen," and on the reverse "Eendracht Maakt Macht."

John B. Wainewright.

## Notes on Books, &c.

*Register of Magdalen College, Oxford.*—New Series. Vol. VII. *Fellows*, 1882–1910. By William Dunn Macray. (Frowde.)

DR. MACRAY needs no introduction to the readers of 'N. & Q.,' who will join with us in heartily congratulating him on the happy completion of his Register the first volume of which was issued in 1894. His own record amongst that of the Fellows of the College appears, with a reproduction of an admirable portrait, on pp. 53 and 54, and even those who know that he is a veteran may be surprised to learn that he began at Magdalen as a schoolboy as far back as 1836. The College can hardly possess a more devoted son, and the work before us shows the fullness and care in detail which are rare nowadays and indicate a labour of love.

The list of Fellows is, indeed, brilliant, and their publications represent a wide range of learning. Dr. Macray is more than up-to-date in this section of his book, for he mentions work shortly to be expected, *e.g.*, a series of musical compositions by Mr. A. W. Pickard-Cambridge. Nor are books alone recorded; the reader will find a formidable list of papers both in English and foreign languages under the names of H. A. Miers, J. L. Myers, and H. M. Vernon.

Before this section come 'Extracts from Registers and Bursars' Accounts,' which provide a good deal of varied interest. There are references concerning animals for the College Grove, successes on the river, electric lighting, the May Day hymn, and the last of the Fellow Commoners, who died in 1888. It was not until 1882 that the quarter-days of the College were ordered to correspond with those usually recognized. In 1892 there were more than 150 applicants for the place of head cook. In 1895 and 1898 about 500 people attended the College ball. Prince Christian Victor planted two trees in the College Grove in 1898. Numerous contributions to the cause of good learning are mentioned, and the College has been generous in lending its treasures in the way of books. Wolsey's illuminated gospel-book, lent in 1908, was insured for 200*l.* The same great ecclesiastic appears in extracts from 'The Earliest Bursar's Books' at the end of the volume, where a facsimile is added giving what is regarded as beyond doubt his autograph (13th week of Third Term, 1497).

There is also a list of Presidents who were not before their election members of the College (1448–1688). Of Richard Mayew, appointed 1480, the College possesses the will with a long inventory of his plate, both reproduced here. In 1552 and 1650 there were arbitrary appointments of Cambridge men to the Headship. Bonaventure Giffard, the last of the Presidents mentioned, lived through troublous times to the age of ninety-two, and has attracted the attention of our own contributors.

Dr. Macray ends his Preface with a touching sentence in which he speaks of his "unfailing heart and will." No one could have done more to carry on the work begun by another enthusiastic antiquary and devoted son of the College, John Rouse, Bloxham.

*Unenglisches English.* Von Dr. G. Krüger. (Dresden, Kochs.)

DR. KRÜGER has made a collection of some of the worst mistakes which the German makes when he tries to speak English, due to his conforming the foreign idiom to his own, the result being a kind of supposititious English. According to the German saying which he takes as the motto of his book, "It looks like wine, but it isn't." This Germanic caricature of our tongue produces, as might be expected, some queer results. The worthy Teuton speaks of a young man being *solide* when he means steady and respectable. The sick man "betters himself" (*sich gebessert*) when his health improves; he is *todmüde* when dead-tired; and "sleeps fast" (*fest schläft*) when he goes fast asleep. If poor, he goes to the *Arbeitshaus* or work-house. When he uses an improper expression it *ist kein parlamentarisch*. An ineligible young man in a matrimonial point of view *ist keine besondere Partie*. We often have a difficulty in recognizing the original of this "English as she is spoke." Dr. Krüger tells us, *e.g.*, that *sind Sie im Englischen firm?* is equivalent to "Are you well up [? strong] in English?" A person uneasy or suspicious is said to have *einen Floh ins Ohr gesetzt*. A *paar* of shillings does duty for a few or two or three. The book, regardless of its title, is largely made up of corrupted Gallicisms which would be as unfrench in France as the other words undoubtedly are unenglish in England.

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MR. R. A. PEDDIE, whose name is familiar to the bibliographical readers of 'N. & Q.,' will deliver his lecture on 'How to Use the Reading-Room of the British Museum,' in the Lecture-Room of the Museum, on the afternoons of Saturdays, 7 and 28 October, and 2 December this year, and the first Saturday in January, February, and March next. Admission to the lecture is free.

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ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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EDITORIAL communications should be addressed to "The Editor of 'Notes and Queries'"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publishers"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

COL. J. H. ("Captive of.....spear and bow").—A faulty remembrance of 2 Kings vi. 22.

R. V. G. ("To return to our muttons").—From the fifteenth-century 'Farce de Maistre Pierre Patelin,' sc. xix. There is a long note on the saying in King's valuable 'Classical and Foreign Quotations,' 3rd ed., p. 303.